

nearly smooth, with only a suggestion of transverse rugosity. In addition, the tubercle is plainly spongy and tongue-shaped rather than strongly compressed and triangular-subulate. If these observations can be confirmed through better material, *R. pungens*, although closely related to *R. glauca*, will retain its specific status.

PARONYCHIA IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN TEXAS

V. L. CORY¹

I WAS considerably puzzled when my three numbers (34663 from a slope at the head of the Sabinal Canyon in Bandera County, 35036 from the southern part of Sutton County, and No. 35642 from the vicinity of the Devil's Sink Hole in Edwards County) were determined by a botanist checking my determinations as every one being *Paronychia Lindheimeri* Engelm. No. 35036 was known to differ from the others in being of perennial growth and in being our common species, *P. Jamesii* T. & G. The other two species agree with *P. Lindheimeri* in being annuals, but they seemed to me to be too much different to be thrown together as representatives of one variable species. In this bewilderment my material was sent to Dr. I. M. Johnston of the Arnold Arboretum, and he referred my No. 34663 to *P. setacea* T. & G. and No. 35642 to *P. chorizanthoides* Small. Although finding myself able to agree with these determinations my material subsequently was sent to Dr. E. L. Core of the University of West Virginia, whose publication, *The North American Species of Paronychia*, is considered as authoritative. He agreed with the determinations of Dr. Johnston. In this connection material of two other species was sent to both of these gentlemen, and both are in agreement in the probability that two new species are represented.

The only annual species of *Paronychia* I have seen on the summit of the Edwards Plateau is *P. chorizanthoides*, and No. 35642 is my westernmost locality of collection. In September of 1942 I met up with an annual *Paronychia* growing in abundance on the summit of the Davis Mountains, about 6½ airline miles west-northwest of Alpine in Brewster County, and the

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collection made there bears the number 40432. On an airline the Brewster County locality is fully 200 miles west of the Edwards County locality, and is fully 3300 feet higher in elevation, and the soil is from igneous rocks instead of limestone. The western locality has an elevation in excess of 5600 feet. With my material of the three annual species of *Paronychia* before me together with the available descriptions of *P. Lindheimeri*, it is my conclusion that this annual plant from the summit of the Davis Mountains is a distinct species, that it is more nearly related to *P. chorizanthoides* than it is to *P. Lindheimeri*, and that it is proper to propose a name for it.

PARONYCHIA monticola, sp. nov. Annuā, erecta, patens, latior quam altior, glabra; caulibus gracilibus, 10–15 cm. altis, 1–1.5 mm. crassis, basi vel ad 3 cm. supra basem ramosis, ramis plus minusve iteratim dichotomis; foliis setaceis, glabris, quam internodiis brevioribus, 1 cm. longis vel brevioribus, sessilibus; stipulis lanceolatis, argenteis, 4 mm. longis vel brevioribus; cymis solutis, supremis exceptis 2-partitis cymis partialibus pedunculatis, flore in dichotomia singulo, sessili vel breviter pedicellato; inflorescentiae ramis 2-bracteolatis, bracteis cum foliis congruentibus, superioribus diminutis, ultimis quam calyce brevioribus; calyce lineari-oblongo, 2.5 mm. longo vel paullo majore, viridi-luteo, basi striguloso; sepalis oblongis, intus cucullatis, 2 mm. longis vel ultra, apice cuspidate ca. 0.25 mm. vel brevioribus insignitis.—No. 40432 is designated as the TYPE specimen. It is deposited at the Gray Herbarium. ISOTYPE material is deposited at the herbarium of the University of West Virginia.

Like *P. Lindheimeri* the foliage of *P. monticola* is glabrous, but otherwise its relationship is more nearly with *P. chorizanthoides*. It differs from the latter in being glabrous instead of puberulent, in being slender-stemmed and much smaller in growth, one-half or less the height and one-third or less the spread, in lacking a silvery appearance, in the arrangement of the inflorescence through the lack, in all but the uppermost cymules, of the sessile flower in between the two pedunculate clusters, in the cusp of the sepal being less than half as long, in the leaves and stipules being at least a third shorter, and especially in that the uppermost bracts do not surpass the calyx, whereas in *P. chorizanthoides* the bracts not only surpass the calyx but also surpass the pedunculate clusters.

In *The North American Species of Paronychia* by Dr. Earl L.

Core, *P. scoparia* Small is included with *P. virginica* Spreng., with two widely separated centers of distribution shown, one being in northern Virginia and the other in North Central Texas. It is my opinion that the differences recognized by Dr. J. K. Small exist, perhaps not to the extent of justifying specific separation, but justifying the recognition of *scoparia* as a variety of *virginica*. Based upon *P. scoparia* Small, Bull. Torr. Club **24**: 335. 1897, I propose the combination,

P. VIRGINICA Spreng., var. **scoparia** (Small), new comb.

Material of a perennial species of *Paronychia* has been sent to me by my co-worker, Mr. H. B. Parks. In my judgment this plant is amply distinct from other described North American species. Dr. E. L. Core writes that he has seen nothing like it, and Dr. Johnston does not place it with a described species.

PARONYCHIA Parksii. sp. nov. Perennis, dense caespitosa; caulibus rigidis, strictis, omnino erectis, inflorescentia excepta eramosis, ad 2 mm. crassis, 3.5–5.5 dm. altis, scabris puberulisque; foliis subulatis, mucronatis, 2–2.5 cm. longis, 1 mm. vel minus latis, infimis brevioribus, supremis quam internodiis longioribus, puberulis scabrisve; stipulis lineari-lanceolatis, longe attenuatis, argenteis, ab apice plus minusve profunde partitis, 6–10 mm. longis; cymis 6–8-ies dichotomis, diffusis, fastigiatis, plurifloris; bracteis cum foliis congruentibus, supremis calycem aequantibus; calyce 4.5–5 mm. longo, basi 1.5 mm. lato, ultra medium vix 0.75 lato, scabrido; sepalis linearibus, carinatis, saepius 2-nerviis, raro 3-nerviis, cuspidatis, viridi-luteis, cuspide 1 mm. longo vel longiore, intus subcucullato, margine scarioso brevi. —No. 41046, collected by Mr. H. B. Parks at ten miles north of Boerne in Kendall County, on August 15, 1942, is designated as the TYPE specimen. It is deposited at the Gray Herbarium. ISOTYPE material is deposited at the herbarium of the University of West Virginia and at the Tracy Herbarium of the A. and M. College of Texas.

This species grows further west and at somewhat higher elevation than does *P. scoparia*, with which it may be compared. It differs therefrom in being half again as tall or frequently twice as tall, in the stems being strictly erect instead of spreading, and in the sepals being 4–4.5 mm. long instead of 3–3.5 mm. long. Also the mature plant is reddish in coloration instead of yellowish as is *scoparia*. The above description is from fruiting material, for I have not seen this plant growing.

I wish to express grateful acknowledgment to Dr. Leon

Croizat for valuable assistance given in the preparation of the Latin descriptions.

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A NOTE ON *BAPTISIA TINCTORIA*, VAR. *PROJECTA*.—When Professor Fernald (*RHODORA* **39**: 415. 1937) described *Baptisia tinctoria*, var. *projecta*, he cited specimens from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and Bath County, Virginia. Dr. Larisey (*Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard.* **27**: 188. 1940) cited two additional collections from the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Both Fernald and Larisey gave the length of racemes in var. *projecta* as 3–4.5 dm., whereas they stated that the racemes of typical *B. tinctoria* are usually 1 dm. or less in length. Specimens in the Cornell University Herbarium from Oswego County, New York, have the racemes very short, 1–7 cm. long, and the flowers 11–13 mm. long. These contrast markedly with collections from Center and Huntingdon Counties, Pennsylvania, which have the racemes 21–30 cm. long and the flowers 13–15 mm. long. These last impress me as belonging to var. *projecta*, probably also a specimen from Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, *J. P. Young*, June 15, 1919, which has a raceme 16.5 cm. long and flowers 14 mm. long. Possibly 15 cm. might make a more satisfactory lower limit than 30 cm. for the length of raceme of var. *projecta*. Most specimens of *B. tinctoria* have racemes well below that length. Those that are intermediate are very few. In the Cornell University Herbarium there are only two intermediate collections, one from Perry County, Pennsylvania, with flowers 13–14 mm. long and racemes 8–9 cm. long and another from Fairfax County, Virginia, with flowers 14–15 mm. long and racemes 5–10 cm. long. Otherwise, var. *projecta* seems like a reasonably distinct variety, probably genetically different from the smaller-flowered typical variety which regularly has short racemes. Var. *crebra*, on the other hand, though representing a tendency, seems scarcely tangible. Plants from Oswego County, New York, are almost indistinguishable in leaflets, flowers and fruits from specimens from the Coastal Plain of North and South Carolina. For that reason, perhaps the northern and southern plants are best all classed together as typical *B. tinctoria*.—ROBERT T. CLAUSEN, Dept. of Botany, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.